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28 November 1944

ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES

1. References:

- a. "KRIEGSSANITATSVORSCHRIFT" (HEER), H. Dv. 21, Berlin 1941.
- b. "Organization of the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces and the High Command of the German Army", M.I. 14g, May 1944.
- c. "Handbook of German Administration and Supply", War Office, April 1944.
- d. "Military Headquarters and Installations in Germany", War Dept., War Office, March 1944.
- e. "Organization of the Medical Service in the German Armed Forces", M.I. 14g, Nov. 1944.
- f. TM 30-255 - German-English Military Dictionary.
- g. "RICHTLINIEN für die VERSORGUNG VERWUNDETER" - "HEERES SANITATSINSPEKTEUR", Berlin, 25 Sep 1939.
- h. "UNTERRICHTSBUCH für SANITATSUNTEROFFIZIERE und MANNSCHAFTEN", H. Dv. 59, Berlin 1940.

2. An attempt has been made to outline and describe the organization and function of the German Army Medical Services, including tables of organization and equipment, and the chain of evacuation. Basic differences in general military organization and terminology make it difficult or impossible to give an accurate description of the German Army Services in terms which can be directly compared with, or which are applicable to the U. S. Army Medical Department. Literal translation of the title of a unit, without considering its make-up, may lead to an erroneous conclusion as to the purpose for which the unit was designed. Therefore, in the following pages, where doubt exists as to the proper designation of an organization, its apparent function is described in order to draw as close a parallel as possible to similar U. S. military and medical establishments.

3. Medical Services of the OKW.

In the "OBERKOMMANDO der WEHRMACHT" (High Command of the German Armed Forces), there is a Chief of Medical Services, a post held by Prof. Dr. HANDLOSER at least as late as April 1944 and who probably still holds it. The Chief of Medical Services has nominal control of the Medical Inspectorates of the three branches of the Armed Forces, the Army, the G.A.F., and the Navy. These Inspectorates are nearly autonomous, but it appears that broad general policy is laid down by Dr. HANDLOSER. Captured documents indicate that the OKW Medical Service has issued directives concerning the prevention and control of diseases throughout the armed forces.

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4. Medical Services of the OKH.

a. The OKH or "OBERKOMMANDO des HEERES" (High Command of the Army) has two echelons, rear or War Office, and advanced or GHQ.

b. The rear echelon is under the command of the Army Chief of Supply and Training (Himmler), who controls the four army directorates of the German War Office, which are Personnel, General Army Directorate, Army Administration, and Armaments. In the General Army Directorate ("ALLGEMEINES HEERESAMT" or AHA) are found the various Inspectorates which correspond at least in part to the U. S. Army Supply Services. The Office of the Inspectorate of Army Medical Services ("HEERESSANITÄTSSINSPEKTION" or S.In.) is roughly equivalent to the Office of the Surgeon General, Army Service Forces. The post of Army Medical Inspector (Surgeon General) is currently held by General Stabsarzt Dr. WALTHER. To indicate the position of "HEERESSANITÄTSSINSPEKTION" it is usually abbreviated as OKH/AHA (S.In.), indicating that it comes under the "ALLGEMEINES HEERESAMT", which is a part of the rear echelon of the "OBERKOMMANDO des HEERES". As Army Medical Inspector Dr. WALTHER has authority over the Medical Service of GHQ (and through GHQ all field Medical service), Wehrkreis medical officers, medical training camps, and the "MILITÄRÄRZTLICHES AKADEMIE" (Military Academy of Medicine) in Berlin. Medical supplies requisitioned by the Army Medical Inspectorate are ultimately controlled by Himmler. Apart from this, and the question of administration, responsibility in technical matters is to the Chief of the Armed Forces Medical Services.

c. The advanced echelon of the OKH is generally designated as GHQ and is under the command of the "GENERAL QUARTIERMEISTER". On the staff of the "GENERAL QUARTIERMEISTER" is a Commander of GHQ Services who is directly responsible to the QMG. The Medical Section of the rear echelon is, on paper, under the control of the Commander of GHQ Services but actually is independent to a considerable degree. In technical medical matters the Medical Section of GHQ is responsible to the Medical Inspectorate of the OKH. The Medical Section of GHQ is referred to as Section IV b, a designation used also for Medical Services within the Wehrkreis. The Chief Medical Officer of this section is designated as the "HEERESARZT" or Army Surgeon who is probably the German equivalent of the Surgeon of the U. S. Army Ground Forces (AGF). This post is also held by General Stabsarzt Dr. WALTHER. In his capacity as "HEERESARZT" Dr. WALTHER has immediate control over all the Field Medical Services of the German Army.

d. Wehrkreis Medical Services.

The Wehrkreise of Germany correspond in general to U. S. Army Service Commands and are essentially the military districts into which the German Reich is divided. A Wehrkreis is commanded by a "STELLVERTRETENDER GENERAL KOMMANDO" or Deputy General Commander, who is responsible to the OKH. The Medical Section of Wehrkreis HQ is again known as Section IV b. In the Administrative Dept. of the Wehrkreis there is an additional branch known as "SACHGEBIET E", which is partially concerned with the administration of hospitals and medical units. The Senior Medical Officer of the Wehrkreis is variously known as "WEHRKREISARZT, KORPSARZT or STELLVERTRETENDER KORPSARZT". These terms are literally translated as Corps Surgeon or Deputy Corps Surgeon and are derived from the fact that the Medical Officer is on the staff of the Deputy General Commander. These titles should not be confused with the same terms which are applied to Corps Surgeons in the Field Army. Under the direct control of the Wehrkreis Medical Officer are Hygiene Research Stations, Medical Depots and fixed hospitals. Also listed as under Wehrkreis control are

Medical Divisions and Army Medical Detachments, which serve as administrative units for Wehrkreis hospitals.

5. Hospitals.

a. Fixed hospitals in the Heimat or Zone of the Interior are under the control of the Wehrkreis Headquarters through Section IV b, and "SACHGEBIET E." "SACHGEBIET E" is principally concerned with administrative matters in connection with civilian employees, accounting, and legal matters, while professional problems are the responsibility of Section IV b. There are five types of hospitals normally found in the Wehrkreis, which correspond to fixed hospitals in the Zone of the Interior. These are:

- (1) "STANDORTSLAZARETT" - Garrison (Station) Hospital.
- (2) "RESERVELAZARETT" - General Hospital.
- (3) "HEERES-LAZARETT für LUNGENKRANKE" - Army Tuberculosis Hospital.
- (4) "HEERESGENESUNGSHHEIM" - Army Convalescent Home.
- (5) "KURLAZARETT des HEERES" - Army Sanatorium.

b. Although these hospitals are under Wehrkreis control, both the G.A.F. and the Navy have the privilege of using them, which makes them virtually Wehrmacht institutions. However, both the Navy and the G.A.F. have some separate installations of their own.

c. "RESERVELAZARETTE" may vary in size from less than 100 bed capacity to more than a thousand, thus, differing considerably from the U. S. Army General Hospital. "RESERVELAZARETTE" are staffed by certain overhead personnel present in the hospital regardless of size, and by medical units or cells, each capable of caring for a certain number of patients. Multiplication of the number of units increases the potential capacity of the hospital, therefore, "RESERVELAZARETTE" may be any size depending upon the available bed space. A rough outline of the T/O strength of a "RESERVELAZARETT" is as follows:

- (1) Chief Medical Officer, Commander.
- (2) 1 Master Sergeant.
- (3) Various housekeeping and office personnel.
- (4) For each 60 serious cases, or 120 minor cases:
 - (a) 2 Medical officers, including 1 section chief.
 - (b) 1 Medical NCO as section supervisor.
 - (c) 4 Medical NCO's or nurses.
 - (d) 3 Medical enlisted men.
- (5) 1 Administrative official for each 80 beds.
- (6) 1 Pharmacist for 200-400 beds, 2 for larger numbers.

d. "RESERVELAZARETTE" are designated by the name of the place in which they are located. When more than one "RESERVELAZARETT" is located in the same town, differential is by the use of Roman numerals, such as "RESERVELAZARETT" IV Dresden. In some localities, such as Vienna, where there are large numbers of "RESERVELAZARETTE", they have been organized into a number of hospital groups or centers, each with a single Roman numeral; individual hospitals in a group are identified as "RESERVELAZARETT" XXIIa and "RESERVELAZARETT" XXIIb. In Berlin, "RESERVELAZARETTE" bear Arabic numerals.

6. German Medical Tactical Symbols.

Chart I gives the customary German medical tactical symbols used in German publications, together with the German descriptive terms and the approximate U. S. Army equivalents. Reference to this chart is required to interpret the diagram used in illustrating the chain of evacuation described below.

7. Evacuation of the Sick and Wounded. (See Chart II.)

a. The wounded German makes initial contact with the Medical Service through the company aid men and litter bearers, who attempt to concentrate their wounded into small groups. Such a group is known as a "VERWUNDETENNEST", or collecting point for the wounded, and is used primarily to facilitate early first aid and movement of casualties to rear areas. Movement is accomplished by the litter bearers and emergency litter bearers attached to the company, who transport all casualties to the "TRUPPENVERBANDPLATZ" or battalion aid station. Walking wounded may travel unaided to this station. From the battalion aid station, the wounded generally are transported by litter bearers of the medical company to a "WAGENHALTEPLATZ" which is set up by the litter bearer platoon of a medical company forward of the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" or main dressing station (clearing platoon) of the medical company. In some instances transportation may be by ambulance directly from the "TRUPPENVERBANDPLATZ" to the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ".

b. The "WAGENHALTEPLATZ" or ambulance holding point is roughly equivalent to a collecting platoon. Ambulances of the medical company and the motor ambulance platoons pick up litter cases at the "WAGENHALTEPLATZ" for further transportation to the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ". Operating adjacent to the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" is the "LEICHTVERWUNDETENSAMMELPLATZ" which cares for minor casualties. As a rule such casualties reach their collecting point by walking, though some less serious cases are transferred directly from the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ".

c. To the rear of the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" or clearing platoon, the principal modes of evacuation are by motor ambulance and hospital train. Motor buses are often used for the transportation of sitting wounded. Throughout the German evacuation system horse-drawn vehicles may be, and frequently are, substituted for the usual motor ambulance. From the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" the wounded are taken by ambulance either to a "FELDLAZARETT" or to a "KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE". The "FELDLAZARETT" or field hospital is a smaller unit than the U. S. Army field hospital, and is supplied on the basis of one per infantry or armored infantry division. The "FELDLAZARETT" may evacuate patients to the "KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE" or directly to the "KRIEGSLAZARETT". The "KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE" is a casualty collecting and transfer station organized by a more or less stationary unit known as a "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIE" or casualty transfer company. These units have medical personnel equivalent to the "FELDLAZARETT", and appear to receive the bulk of the patients from the front before eventual transfer to the "KRIEGSLAZARETT" or the "RESERVELAZARETT". They may operate also at railheads and air strips. Minor casualties also come to the "KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE", either on foot or by ambulance.

d. The "KRIEGSLAZARETT" is literally a war hospital, which may be under either GHQ or Army control. It appears to serve the purpose of the U. S. Army evacuation hospital, and may in addition have some of the functions of the numbered general hospitals used in a theater of operations. The "RESERVELAZARETT", found only in the Heimat are the equivalent of the named or numbered general hospitals and furnish a similar type of service.

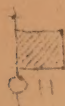
e. As of 1941, the German evacuation policy on continental operations was stated to be thirty days. All casualties with the

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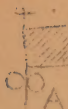
CHART I

GERMAN
MEDICAL TACTICAL SYMBOLS

A. STAFFS, FORMATIONS, UNITS.



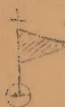
Staff of a GHQ Medical Detachment (Partially motorized).
STAB einer HEERESSANITÄTSABTEILUNG (tmot).



Staff of an Army Medical Detachment (Motorized).
STAB einer ARMEEESANITÄTSABTEILUNG (mot).



Staff of a GHQ War Hospital Battalion (Motorized).
STAB einer KRIEGSLAZARETTABTEILUNG (mot).



Staff of a Casualty Transfer Battalion.
STAB einer KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG.



Medical Company (Partially motorized).
SANITÄTSKOMPANIE (tmot).



Medical Company (Motorized).
SANITÄTSKOMPANIE (mot).



Half of Medical Company.
SANITÄTSHALBKOMPANIE.



Mountain Medical Company (Partially motorized).
GEBIRGSSANITÄTSKOMPANIE (tmot).



Field Hospital (Motorized).
FELDLAZARETT (mot).



Field Hospital (Stationary).
FELDLAZARETT, eingesetzt.



Field Hospital (Stationary) for Epidemic Diseases.
FELDLAZARETT, als SEUCHENLAZARETT, eingesetzt.



Motor Ambulance Platoon.
KRANKENTRAFWAGENZUG.

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GHQ War Hospital (Motorized).
KRIEGSLAZARETT (mot).



GHQ War Hospital (Stationary).
KRIEGSLAZARETT, eingesetzt.



Minor Casualty GHQ War Hospital (Motorized).
LEICHTKRANKENKRIEGSLAZARETT (mot).



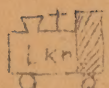
Casualty Transfer Battalion.
KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG.



Casualty Transfer Company.
KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIE.



Hospital Train, empty.
LAZARETTZUG, leer.



Minor Casualty Hospital Train, loaded.
LEICHTKRANKENZUG, belegt.



Train for Emergency Transportation of Sick & Wounded.
TRANSPORTZUG zur ABBEFÖRDERUNG von VERWUNDETEN und
KRANKEN (behelfsmässig).



Hospital Ship.
LAZARETTSCHIFF.



Minor Casualty Hospital Ship.
LEICHTKRANKENSCHIFF.



Medical Depot.
SANITÄTSPARK.



Branch Medical Depot, (Set up)
SANITÄTSZWILGERK, eingerichtet.

B. INSTALLATIONS.



Sick Collecting Point.
KRANKENSAMMELPUNKT.



Area Dispensary.
ORTSKRANKENSTUBE.



Area Hospital.
ORTSLAZARETT.



Wounded Collecting Point.
VERWUNDETENNEST.



Battalion Aid Station.
TRUPPENVERBANDPLATZ.



Ambulance Holding Point.
WAGENHALTPLATZ.



Main Dressing Station.
HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ.



Minor Casualty Collecting Point.
LEICHTVERWUNDETENSAMMELPLATZ.



Sick (and wounded) Collecting Station,
Organized by Ambulance Battalion.
KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE, eingerichtet durch
KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG.



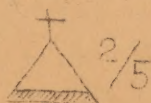
Res.

General Hospital.
RESERVE-LAZARETT.

ON THE MARCH
AND IN GARRISON

IN COMBAT

Units can be made known by additions
such as



to represent the
Main Dressing Station set up by the
2nd (motorized) Platoon of the 5th
Medical Company.

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EVACUATION OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED

CHART II

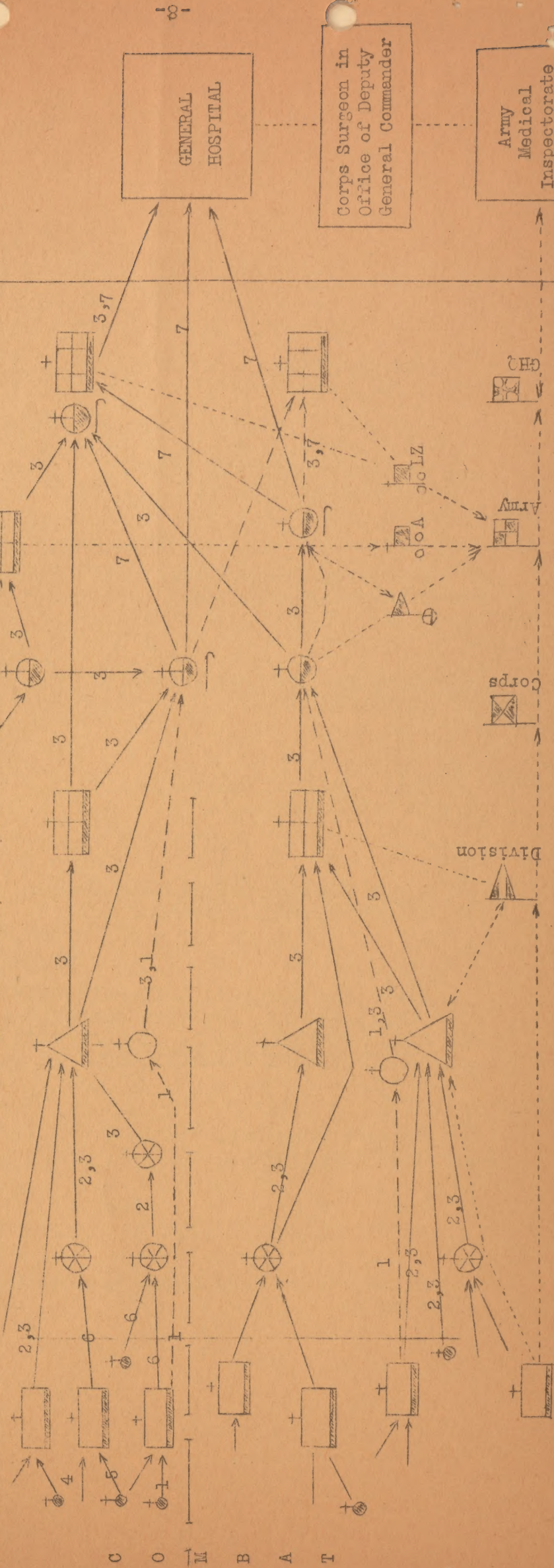
ZONE OF OPERATIONS

ZONE OF INTERIOR

- 1-Walking
- 2-Ambulance
- 3-Motor Ambulance
- 4-Litter Bearers
- 5-Emergency Litter Bearers
- 6-Litter Bearers of Medical Co.
- 7-Railroad

ON THE MARCH:

- Evacuation of Seriously Wounded
- - - Evac. of Minor Casualties
- - - Channels of information



SECRET

expectation of returning to duty within thirty days were retained either in the KRIEGSLAZARETTE or LEICHTKRANKENKRIEGSLAZARETT." All other casualties are returned to the "RESERVELAZARETTE" in the Heimat.

f. In the face of a rapid withdrawal due to enemy pressure, German medical commanders must designate the necessary personnel and equipment to remain with those casualties who cannot be evacuated under any circumstance.

8. Tables of Organization and Equipment of German Medical Units.

In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to outline the medical services of the German Army through the use of tables of organization and equipment. Such explanations have been added as will help to clarify the relative positions and functions of the various types of medical units. This information is taken in large part from the "secret" German Army publication entitled "KRIEGSSANITÄTSMANUAL", H. Dv. 21, Anlage I, "Übersicht über Personal der Sanitätsdienststellen. Gliederung und Stärken der Sanitätsdienst", Berlin 1941. This is an appendix to the Field Medical Regulations of the German Army which outlines the personnel of medical installations and gives in brief the organization and strength of the Medical Services. This publication does not give the detailed information such as is contained in official U. S. Army Medical Department tables of organization and equipment, but serves as a guide or introduction to the German Medical Service. Undoubtedly some changes and improvisations in these units have been made during the past 3 years, but a later edition of the manual is not available at the present time.

a. "HEERESARZT" - Army Ground Forces Surgeon.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Chief Army Surgeon.
- (b) 1 Adjutant.
- (c) 2 Medical Officers, including:
 - 1 Hygienist (Preventive Medicine).
 - 1 Medical Officer for gas casualties (as organizer for Gas Casualty Treatment Service).
- (d) 5 Medical non-commissioned officers and men.

(2) Equipment.

Mobility of the headquarters of the "HEERESARZT" is secured through vehicles of the Motor Vehicle Detachment of the Office of the "GENERAL QUARTIERMEISTER".

(3) Attached Units:

- (a) "STAB einer HEERESSANITÄTSABTEILUNG" - Staff of a GHQ Medical Detachment, to which are attached the following units:
 - 1. "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE a (mot)" - Medical Company, Type A, motorized, of which there may be several.
 - 2. "FELDLAZARETTE" - Field Hospitals. These may be either motorized or stationary, and there are usually a number of both.
 - 3. "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoon, of which there are usually several.
- (b) "KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG" - Casualty Transfer Battalion.
- (c) "KRIEGSLAZARETTABTEILUNG" - War Hospital Detachment.

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- (4) T/O and E of a "HEERESSANITÄTSSABTEILUNG", GHQ
Medical Detachment (partially motorized). T/O
(War) No. 1302.

(a) Headquarters.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Adjutant.
3. 1 Army Pharmacist (also Foodstuff Chemist).
4. 5 Medical non-commissioned officers and men.

(b) Attached personnel (Consultant Section).

1. 3 Consulting Surgeons, with 1 assistant each.
2. 1 Consulting Internist.
3. 1 Consulting Psychiatrist.
4. 1 Consulting Hygienist.
5. 1 Consulting Pathologist.
6. 1 Bacteriologist.
7. 16 Medical Department non-commissioned officers and men.

(c) Motor Vehicle Detachment.

1. 7 Passenger motor vehicles.
2. 1 Motor bus.
3. 3 Motor trucks (including 2 for Stock Medical Equipment).
4. 2 Motorcycles with sidecars.
5. Necessary driver personnel.

(d) Remarks.

1. The GHQ Medical Detachment is under the direct control of the "HEERESARZT". The strength and composition of the units attached to the GHQ Medical Detachment are the same as for those attached to the Army Medical Detachment, but usually there are a greater number of units with GHQ.
2. GHQ units serve to supplement and support army medical installations. (See below).

b. "ARMEEARZT" - Army Surgeon's Office.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Army Surgeon.
- (b) 1 Adjutant.
- (c) 3 Medical Officers, including:
 - 1 Hygienist (Preventive Medicine)
 - 1 Medical Officer for Gas Casualties.
- (d) 1 Army Pharmacist.
- (e) 7 Medical non-commissioned officers and men.

(2) Equipment.

Mobility of the Headquarters of the "ARMEEARZT" is secured through vehicles of the Motor Vehicle Detachment of the Army Headquarters, plus two motorcycles with sidecars for medical non-commissioned officers.

(3) Attached units:

- (a) "STAB einer ARMEE SANITÄTSSABTEILUNG (mot)" - Staff of an Army Medical Detachment, to which are attached the following units:

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1. "SANITÄTSKOMPAK" a (not)" - Motorized Medical companies, Type A.
2. "FELDLAZARETTE (not)" - Motorized Field Hospitals.
3. "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoons.

- (b) "SANITÄTSPARK" - Medical Depot.
- (c) "KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG" - Casualty Transfer Battalion.
- (d) "KRIEGSLAZARETTABTEILUNG" - War Hospital Detachment.

(4) T/O and E of an "ARMEE-SANITÄTSABTEILUNG" (Army Medical Detachment, Motorized).

- (a) This is identical with T/O (War) No. 1302 for the "HEERESSANITÄTSABTEILUNG" or GHQ Medical Detachment, partially motorized. (See para. a (4) above).
- (b) This unit controls the medical companies, field hospitals and ambulance platoons assigned to it. In addition, where necessary, they supplement the personnel of stationary units such as field hospitals and casualty collecting and transfer points. The motorized field hospitals of the army are designed to support the field hospitals assigned to divisions, aiding in care and evacuation of wounded. They also set up special field hospitals for communicable diseases, gas casualties, etc., as they are needed. The ambulance platoons under army control are employed to evacuate the wounded rearward from the division areas ("HAUPT-VERBANDPLATZ"), usually evacuating the patients to the nearest casualty transfer point for further evacuation by rail, water, etc. The ambulance platoons usually are assigned to the "KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG".
- (c) The consulting physicians are directly under the control of the army surgeon. Corps Surgeons make requests on army surgeons for sending consultants to various units.

(5) T/O and E of a "SANITÄTSPARK" - Medical Supply Depot - T/O (War) No. 1381.

- (a) Headquarters.
 1. 1 Commander, Army Pharmacist.
 2. 1 Army Pharmacist.
 3. 1 Paymaster.
 4. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
 5. 3 Medical enlisted men, below NCO grade.
- (b) Three (3) Identical Platoons as follows:
 1. 1 Commander, Army Pharmacist.
 2. 1 Army Pharmacist.
 3. 1 Paymaster.
 4. 12 Medical non-commissioned officers, including:
 - Instrument maker.
 - X-ray mechanic.
 - Druggist, etc.
 5. 19 Enlisted men below NCO grade, including 1 cook.

(c) Motor Vehicle Detachment.

1. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer, Supply Sergeant, Commander.
2. 3 Medical NCO's on motorcycles with sidecars.
3. 86 Enlisted men as drivers and for physical labor, including one as driver for motorcycle with sidecar.

(d) Motor Vehicles.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 13 Motor trucks.
3. 6 Wheeled tractors.
4. 6 Trailers.
5. 4 Motorcycles with sidecars.

(e) Vehicles for transportation of water purification, disinfection and sterilization equipment.

1. 9 Motor trucks.
2. 9 Wheeled tractors.
3. 9 Trailers.

(f) Approximately 100 to 110 railroad cars are needed for rail transport of the "SANITATSPARK".

c. "KORPSARZT" - Corps Surgeon's Office.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Medical Officer, Corps Surgeon.
- (b) 1 Adjutant.
- (c) 1 Army Pharmacist.
- (d) 4 Medical non-commissioned officers and men.

(2) Equipment.

Mobility is secured through vehicles of the Motor Vehicle Detachment of the Corps Headquarters.

(3) Attached Units:

There are no attached units in the Office of the Corps Surgeon.

d. "STELLVERTRETER DER KORPSARZT" - Wehrkreis (Service Command) Surgeon.

The commander of a Wehrkreis is subordinate to the OKH, and is known as a "STELLVERTRETER DER GENERAL-KOMMANTO", or Deputy General Commander. The term "STELLVERTRETER DER KORPSARZT" indicates that the Wehrkreis Surgeon is on the staff of the Deputy General Commander, and does not imply that he is a Deputy Corps Surgeon of Field Forces. As was stated previously, the Wehrkreis is administratively a part of the Heimat, or Zone of the Interior.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Corps Surgeon, Medical Officer.
- (b) 1 Adjutant.
- (c) 1 Medical Officer, Hygienist (Inventive Medicine).
- (d) 1 Medical Officer for Hospital Administration and Supply.
- (e) 1 Army Pharmacist.
- (f) 4 Medical non-commissioned officers.

(2) Attached Units:

- (a) "SCHUTZBEREICHSPATROLLE."
- (b) "SCHUTZBEREICHSPATROLLE."

(3) T/O and E of a "MEDICAL REPLENISHMENT PLATOON" - Medical Replacement Company - T/O (War) No. 6671.

(a) Platoon Staff.

1. Staff.

- a. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
- b. 1 Assistant Medical Officer.
- c. 1 Army Pharmacist.
- d. 1 Paymaster.
- e. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
- f. 4 Medical NCO's and enlisted men.
- g. 3 Motor vehicle drivers.
- h. 1 Horse attendant.

2. Equipment.

- a. 1 Passenger vehicle.
- b. 1 Motor truck.
- c. 1 Motor ambulance.
- d. 1 Riding Horse.

(b) Two identical platoons as follows:

1. Staff.

- a. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
- b. 4 Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons.
- c. 18 Medical non-commissioned officers.
- d. 144 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade) above are reserve or replacement personnel

2. Equipment.

- a. 1 Riding horse.

(c) Two additional platoons similar to above, with 144 litter bearers in place of the medical enlisted men.

(4) T/O and E of a "MEDICAL COLLECTOR PLATOON" - Medical Collector Depot - T/O (War) No. 6675.

(a) Staff.

- 1. 1 Army Pharmacist, Commander.
- 2. 2 Army Pharmacists, Assistants.
- 3. 3 Paymasters.
- 4. 9 Medical non-commissioned officers.
- 5. 8 Motor vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

- 1. 1 Motorcycle.
- 2. 1 Passenger vehicle.
- 3. 6 Wheelbarrows.
- 4. 12 Trailers.

e. "DIVISIONWARPT" - Division Surgeon's Office.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Medical Officer, Division Surgeon.
- (b) 1 Adjutant.
- (c) 3 Medical Department non-commissioned officers and men, including 1 motorcyclist.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) 2 Motor trucks, each with one set of Stock Medical Equipment (Set B) ("VORRATSSANITÄTSGERÄT").
- (b) Additional mobility is secured through vehicles of the Motor Vehicle Detachment of the Division Headquarters.

(3) Attached Units.

(a) Infantry Division.

- 1. 1 "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE B(not)" - Motorized Medical Company B.
- 2. 1 "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE B" - Medical Company B.
- 3. 1 "FELDHAZARETT (not)" - Field Hospital, motorized.
- 4. 3 "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoons.

(b) Attached Units - Motorized Infantry Division.

- 1. 1 "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b (not)" - Medical Companies, Type B, motorized.
- 2. 1 "FELDHAZARETT (not)" - Field Hospital, motorized.
- 3. 3 "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoons.

(c) Attached Units - Light Divisions and Armored Divisions.

- 1. 2 "SANITÄTSKOMPANIEN b (not)" - Medical Companies, Type B, motorized.
- 2. 3 "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoons.

(4) Remarks.

(a) The "DIVISIONSARZT" is in charge of all medical installations of the Division. He is a member of the Staff of the Division Commander, and his section bears the designation IV b.

(b) The "DIVISIONSARZT" is responsible for care of wounded in division area and must see that army units promptly evacuate wounded from his area. He may call upon the "KORPSARZT" for assistance in these matters when needed.

(c) The "DIVISIONSARZT" has two complete sets of medical replacement equipment (Set B) carried on trucks for use in replacing losses in all parts of the division medical services.

f. "BRIGADEARZT oder KAVALLERIE-ENIGADE" - Brigade Surgeon's Office of a Cavalry Brigade.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Medical Officer, Brigade Surgeon.
- (b) 1 Medical non-commissioned officer, motorcyclist.
- (c) 1 Horse attendant.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) 1 Motorcycle.
- (b) 2 Horses.

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(3) Attached Units:

- (a) 1 "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b (mot)" - Medical Company B, Motorized.
- (b) 1 "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoon.

(4) Remarks.

(a) The responsibilities and functions of the "BRIGADEARZT" are the same as those of the "DIVISIONSARZT".

(b) The "BRIGADEARZT" is not supplied with the stock medical equipment for replacement.

g. T/O and E of a "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE a" - Medical Company A, T/O (War) No. 1310.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

- 1. 1 Medical Officer, Company Commander.
- 2. 1 Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon.
- 3. 1 Army Pharmacist.
- 4. 1 Paymaster.
- 5. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
- 6. 2 Medical non-commissioned officers, including
 - 1 Supply sergeant.
 - 1 Mess sergeant and clerk.
- 7. 1 Blacksmith.
- 8. 12 Litter bearers, including
 - 1 Cook.
 - 1 Motorcyclist.
 - 1 Driver.
 - 1 Assistant driver.
 - 1 Blacksmith.
 - 1 Horse attendant.
 - 5 Artisans - miscellaneous.
 - 1 Mounted orderly.

(b) Equipment.

- 1. 3 Riding horses.
- 2. 2 Draft horses.
- 3. 1 Large blacksmith wagon.
- 4. 1 Passenger car.
- 5. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(2) Communications Detachment.

- (a) 6 Enlisted men - for 2 small telephone operations squads.

(3) Two identical platoons as follows:

(a) Staff.

- 1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
- 2. 2 Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons.
- 3. 12 Non-commissioned officers, including
 - 8 Squad leaders of litter bearers.
 - 2 Squad leaders for operating rooms.
 - 1 Squad leader for Equipment.
 - 1 Squad leader for rear echelon liaison.
- 4. 2 Non-commissioned officers for transportation.
- 5. 95 Litter bearers, including several artisans.
- 6. 18 Additional litter bearers (training in Medical Service not essential) including

- 2 Mounted Orderlies.
- 12 Assistant drivers.
- 1 Horse back rider.
- 1 Motorcyclist.
- 2 Cooks.

(b) Equipment.

- 1. 7 Horses.
- 2. 26 Draft Horses.
- 3. 4 Ambulances.
- 4. 1 Large field kitchen.
- 5. 1 Medical equipment wagon.
- 6. 1 Rations Wagon.
- 7. 5 Baggage wagons.
- 8. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(4) Remarks.

(a) Each of the two platoons is divided into a litter bearer detachment (collecting detachment), and a Main Dressing Station detachment or "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" (clearing detachment). Personnel designated as litter bearers are assigned to the litter bearer detachment, as are the 4 ambulances. The remainder of the personnel and the remaining vehicles are part of the Main Pressing Station.

(b) Of the three medical officers in each of the platoons, at least two are required to be surgeons.

(c) Medical companies of the "a" variety are known to be used by Landwehr Divisions, but it is not certain whether or not they are used by any other types of units.

h. T/O and E of a "SANITATSKOMPANIE a (mot)" - Medical Company A, Motorized - T/O (Var) No. 1313.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

- 1. 1 Medical Officer, Company Commander.
- 2. 1 Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon.
- 3. 1 Army Pharmacist.
- 4. 1 Paymaster.
- 5. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
- 6. 2 Medical non-commissioned officers, including
 - 1 Supply Sergeant.
 - 1 Mess Sergeant and Clerk.
- 7. 1 Non-commissioned officer as Transportation Sergeant.
- 8. 3 Litter bearers, including
 - 1 Disinfecter.
 - 1 Pharmacist's helper.
 - 1 Barber.

(Two also act as assistant drivers).
- 9. 1 Motorcyclist.
- 10. 4 Vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

- 1. 2 Passenger vehicles.
- 2. 1 Truck for personnel transportation.
- 3. 1 Truck for fuel and equipment.
- 4. 1 Motorcycle.
- 5. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(2) Communications Detachment.

- (a) 6 Enlisted men for two small telephone operations squads.

(3) Two identical platoons as follows:

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
2. 2 Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons.
3. 12 Non-commissioned officers, including
 - 8 Litter bearer squad leaders.
 - 2 Squad leaders for operating room.
 - 1 Squad leader for equipment.
 - 1 Squad leader for rear echelon liaison (also accountant).
4. 93 Litter bearers, including several artisans.
5. 16 Additional litter bearers (training in Medical Service not essential), including
 - 1 Motorcyclist.
 - 12 Ambulance drivers.
 - 1 Motor mechanic.
 - 2 Cooks.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 7 Motor trucks, including
 - 4 for personnel transportation.
 - 1 for rations and baggage.
 - 1 for medical equipment.
 - 1 for large field kitchen.
3. 4 Motor ambulances.
4. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(4) Remarks.

(a) At least two of the medical officers of the platoons must be surgeons.

(b) Each of the two platoons is separated into a litter bearer detachment (collecting detachment) and a Main Dressing Station Detachment or "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" (Clearing station). The litter bearer detachment has assigned to it the designated bearer personnel, and those for the indicated trucks and ambulances. The remainder of the personnel and the remaining vehicles are part of the Main Dressing Station, or clearing detachment.

(c) Medical companies designated as "a (mot)" are customarily employed in both the "HEERESSANITÄTSABTEILUNG" and the "ARMEEANITÄTSABTEILUNG", and help to supplement GHQ and army medical services.

i. T/O and E of a "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b"- Medical Company "B". T/O (War) No. 1309.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Company Commander.
2. 1 Army Pharmacist.
3. 1 Medical Master Sergeant (on bicycle).
4. 1 Non-commissioned officer for the Motor Vehicle Detachment.
5. 5 Enlisted men (below NCO) including
 - 1 Clerk (also mounted orderly).
 - 1 Horse attendant.
 - 2 Motorcyclists as messengers.
 - 1 Motor vehicle driver.

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- (b) Equipment.
1. 3 Riding horses.
 2. 1 Passenger vehicle.
 3. 2 Motorcycles, including 1 with sidecar.
- (2) Communications Detachment.
- (a) 1 Small telephone operations squad (1 NCO and 3 Men).
- (3) Litter bearer platoon.
- (a) Staff.
1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
 2. 3 Medical-or-litter bearer NCO's as litter bearer squad leaders.
 3. 41 Litter bearers, including 5 also as wagon escorts (ambulance attendants?).
 4. 5 Assistant drivers.
- (b) Equipment.
1. 1 Riding horse.
 2. 10 Draft horses.
 3. 4 Ambulances.
 4. 1 Steel field wagon for baggage and equipment
- (4) Main Dressing Station Platoon.
- (a) Staff.
1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
 2. 3 Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons.
 3. 6 Medical non-commissioned officers.
 4. 8 Medical Dept. soldiers.
 5. 21 Litter bearers; including various artisans
 6. 1 Blacksmith (also wagon escort).
 7. 2 Horse attendants.
 8. 7 Assistant drivers.
 9. 1 Horseback rider for spare horses.
- (b) Equipment.
1. 4 Riding horses.
 2. 16 Draft horses, including 2 spare horses.
 3. 2 Steel field wagons for baggage and equipment.
 4. 5 Baggage wagons.
- (5) Supplementary (or Reserve) Platoon.
- (a) Staff.
1. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer, Platoon Commander.
 2. 3 Medical or litter bearer NCO's as litter bearer squad leaders.
 3. 24 Litter bearers (Dressing Station Detachment).
 4. 1 Medical NCO (also Detachment Commander).
 5. 1 Medical enlisted man (below NCO grade).
 6. 10 Litter bearers, including 2 as wagon escorts.
 7. 2 Assistant drivers.
- (b) Equipment.
1. 4 Draft horses.
 2. 1 Medical equipment wagon.
 3. 1 Steel field wagon for baggage and equipment

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(6) "Housekeeping" Section.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Paymaster.
2. 1 Transportation NCO.
3. 1 Mess Sergeant (on the Ration wagon).
4. 4 Cooks.
5. 3 Assistant drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Riding horse.
2. 6 Draft horses.
3. 1 Ration wagon.
4. 1 Large field kitchen.
5. 1 Small field kitchen.

(7) Remarks.

(a) Of the four (4) medical officers on the staff of the Main Dressing Station Platoon, at least two (2) must be surgeons.

(b) When the Reserve Platoon or its Dressing Station detachment is placed on detached or separate service, one medical officer of the Main Dressing Station Platoon becomes Commander of the Reserve Platoon. If necessary, another medical officer is detailed as Assistant Surgeon of the Main Dressing Station Platoon.

(c) The "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b" is ordinarily employed only in the infantry division medical service.

j. T/O and E of a "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b (mot)" - Medical Company "B" (motorized) - T/O (War) No. 1314.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Company Commander.
2. 1 Army Pharmacist.
3. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
4. 1 NCO for Motor Vehicle Detachment.
5. 1 Medical NCO (Clerk).
6. 1 Motorcyclist (messenger).
7. 1 Motor vehicle driver.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 2 Motorcycles.

(2) Communications Detachment.

- (a) 1 Small telephone operation squad (motorized) of 1 Squad leader and 3 men; on Signal communications truck.

(3) Litter bearer platoon.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
2. 3 Medical or litter bearer non-commissioned officers as squad leaders in litter bearer service.
3. 36 Litter bearers.
4. 8 Motor vehicle drivers.
5. 1 Motorcyclist.

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(b) Equipment.

1. 4 Motor ambulances.
2. 4 Motor trucks; 1 for equipment,
3 for personnel.
3. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(4) Main Dressing Station Platoon (Clearing).

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Platoon Commander.
2. 3 Assistant Surgeons.
3. 1 Dentist.
4. 6 Medical non-commissioned officers.
5. 8 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade).
6. 24 Litter bearers, including various artisans
7. 1 Motorcyclist (messenger).
8. 8 Motor vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. Passenger vehicles.
2. 5 Motor trucks, including 3 for personnel,
2 for medical equipment.
3. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(5) Supplementary (Reserve) Platoon.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Non-commissioned officer, Platoon Commander.
2. 1 Motorcyclist, on motorcycle with sidecar.
2. 3 Medical or litter bearer non-commissioned officers as squad leaders for litter bearer service.
4. 24 Litter bearers.
5. 1 Motor vehicle driver.
6. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer as Detachment Commander.
7. 4 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade).
8. 8 Litter bearers (2 also ambulance attendants.)
9. 2 Motor vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. 2 Motor trucks; 1 for personnel and 1 for medical equipment.
2. 1 Motor truck for personnel of Dressing Station Detachment.

(6) "Housekeeping" Section.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Paymaster.
2. 1 Transportation NCO.
3. 1 Mess Sergeant.
4. 4 Motor vehicle drivers.
5. 1 Clerk (also ambulance attendant).
6. 4 Cooks (also ambulance attendants).

(b) Equipment.

1. 4 Motor trucks including: 1 for rations,
2 for field kitchen,
1 for fuel and equipment.
2. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

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(7) Remarks.

(a) The "SANITÄTSKOMPANIE b (mot)" is one of the most important units of the Field Medical Service. It is an integral component of the Medical Services of the Infantry Division, the Motorized Infantry Division, the Light Division, and the Armored Division.

(b) As of 31 Oct 44 it was reported that the litter bearer platoon of the Motorized Medical Company remaining with the Division had been enlarged, so that a small personnel reserve would be available immediately.

(c) When Divisions have two "SANITÄTSKOMPANIEN b (mot)" units, the Dental Officer and 1 light passenger vehicle are lacking in the strength of one of the companies. This will be the case in motorized infantry, light and armored infantry divisions, but not in ordinary infantry division, which have only one motorized medical company.

(d) When the Reserve Platoon or its Dressing Station detachment is placed on detached or separate service, one medical officer of the Main Dressing Station Platoon becomes Commander of the Reserve Platoon. If necessary, another medical officer is detailed as Assistant Surgeon of the Main Dressing Station Platoon.

(e) Of the four (4) medical officers on the staff of the Main Dressing Station Platoon, at least two (2) must be surgeons

k. T/O and E of a "FELDLAZARETT (mot)" - Field Hospital (motorized) T/O (War) No. 1342.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon (also Gas Officer).
3. 1 Dentist.
4. 1 Pharmacist.
5. 2 Paymasters.
6. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
7. 2 Medical non-commissioned officers, including:
 - 1 Supply Sergeant.
 - 1 Clerk (also Mess Sergeant).
8. 3 Non-commissioned officers, including:
 - 1 Charge of Quarters.
 - 1 Police Sergeant.
 - 1 Transportation Sergeant.
9. 8 Medical enlisted men, including:
 - 1 Dental Technician.
 - 2 Motorcyclists.
 - 3 Motor vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. 2 Motorcycles with sidecars.
2. 1 Passenger vehicle.
3. 1 Motor bus.
4. 1 Motor truck for fuel and equipment.

(2) Two identical platoons as follows:

(a) Staff.

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1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Ass't. Surgeon.
3. 5 Medical non-commissioned officers (as Dept. Supervisors, for X-ray service, etc.)
4. 11 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade) for nursing service, including several artisans.
5. 10 other enlisted men, including:
 - 7 motor vehicle drivers.
 - 1 motor mechanic.
 - 2 cooks.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 1 Motor bus.
3. 1 Motor ambulance.
4. 4 Motor trucks including:
 - 1 for medical equipment.
 - 1 for baggage and other equipment.
 - 1 for rations.
 - 1 for large field kitchen.

(3) Remarks.

(a) Among the six (6) medical officers in a motorized field hospital there must be at least two (2) surgeons and one (1) specialist in internal medicine.

(b) Motorized field hospitals are attached to the "STAB einer HEERESANTWARTSABTEILUNG" (GHQ Medical Detachment) and the "STAB einer ARMEEANTWARTSABTEILUNG" (Army Medical Detachment). The numbers vary but there are usually more motorized field hospitals with the GHQ units. In addition there is 1 motorized field hospital with each infantry division and 1 with each motorized infantry division. Field hospitals are not attached to light and armored divisions.

1. T/O and E of a "FELDLIAZARETT" - Field Hospital - T/O (War) No. 1341.

(1) The Field Hospital, stationary (eingesetzt) has the same organization and strength as the Motorized Field Hospital, but lacks the motor transportation. The vehicles are drawn by two horses. Transportation for medical personnel is not prescribed

(2) Stationary Field Hospitals are used only by the "STAB einer HEERESANTWARTSABTEILUNG" or GHQ Medical Detachment, probably for setting up special types of hospitals as previously mentioned, i.e., infectious disease hospitals and gas casualty hospitals. They may be used as a small fixed hospital for any purpose in GHQ.

m. "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoon - T/O (War) No. 1365.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Officer with technical motor transportation training, Commander.
2. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer as Master Sergeant (also accountant).
3. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer for transportation.
4. 5 Litter bearers, including:
 - 3 Motor vehicle drivers.
 - 2 Assistant drivers.

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1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Ass't. Surgeon.
3. 5 Medical non-commissioned officers (as Dept. Supervisors, for X-ray service, etc.)
4. 11 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade) for nursing service, including several artisans.
5. 10 other enlisted men, including:
 - 7 motor vehicle drivers.
 - 1 motor mechanic.
 - 2 cooks.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 1 Motor bus.
3. 1 Motor ambulance.
4. 4 Motor trucks including:
 - 1 for medical equipment.
 - 1 for baggage and other equipment.
 - 1 for rations.
 - 1 for large field kitchen.

(3) Remarks.

(a) Among the six (6) medical officers in a motorize field hospital there must be at least two (2) surgeons and one (1) specialist in internal medicine.

(b) Motorized field hospitals are attached to the "STAB einer HEILIGEN KRAFTWAGENABTEILUNG" (GHQ Medical Detachment) and the "STAB einer ARMEE-SANITÄTSABTEILUNG" (Army Medical Detachment). The numbers vary but there are usually more motorized field hospitals with the GHQ units. In addition there is 1 motorized field hospital with each infantry division and 1 with each motorized infantry division. Field hospitals are not attached to light and armored divisions.

1. T/O and E of a "FELD LAZARETT" - Field Hospital - T/O (War) No. 1341.

(1) The Field Hospital, stationary (eingesetzt) has the same organization and strength as the Motorized Field Hospital, but lacks the motor transportation. The vehicles are drawn by two horses. Transportation for medical personnel is not prescribed

(2) Stationary Field Hospitals are used only by the "STAB einer HEILIGEN KRAFTWAGENABTEILUNG" or GHQ Medical Detachment, probably for setting up special types of hospitals as previously mentioned, i. e., infectious disease hospitals and gas casualty hospitals. They may be used as a small fixed hospital for any purpose in GHQ.

m. "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUG" - Motor Ambulance Platoon - T/O (War) No. 1365.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Officer with technical motor transportation training, Commander.
2. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer as Master Sergeant (also accountant).
3. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer for transportation.
4. 5 Litter bearers, including:
 - 3 Motor vehicle drivers.
 - 2 Assistant drivers.

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(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.
2. 1 Passenger vehicle.
3. 1 Motor truck for baggage and rations.
4. 1 Motor truck for fuel and equipment.

(2) Three identical sections as follows:

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical non-commissioned officer as Commander; on motorcycle with sidecar.
2. 10 Litter bearers, including:
 - 5 Motor vehicle drivers.
 - 5 Assistant drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. 5 Motor ambulances.

(3) Remarks.

(a) Assignments - "KRANKENKRAFTWAGENZUGE" are assigned to units on the following basis:

1. Several per GHQ Medical Detachment.
2. Several per Army Medical Detachment.
3. 2 per infantry division.
4. 3 per motorized infantry division.
5. 3 per light division.
6. 3 per armored division.

(b) Necessary cook personnel are made available to motor ambulance platoons from personnel of medical companies or field hospitals.

(c) Motor ambulance platoons may, at the discretion of the division surgeon, be split between medical companies and field hospitals.

(d) Additional ambulance platoons may be secured by the division commander through the aid of the Corps Surgeon.

(e) Ambulances may be either ordinary ambulances or light trucks equipped for use as ambulances. The usual capacity is 4 litter cases, or 2 litter and 4 sitting cases, or 8 sitting cases.

n. T/O and E of a "STAB einer KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNG" - Staff (Headquarters) of a Casualty Transfer Battalion - T/O (War) No. 1303.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Adjutant and Gas Officer.
3. 1 Paymaster
4. 6 Medical non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 1 Motor bus.
2. 2 Motorcycles with sidecars (plus necessary driver personnel).

(2) Remarks.

(a) This unit is attached as a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment to three (3) "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIE" or Casualty Transfer Companies (see below).

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o. T/O and E of a "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIE" - Casualty Transfer Company - T/O (War) No. 1361.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander, (also Gas Officer).
2. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
3. 2 Medical non-commissioned officers.
4. 12 Litter bearers, including several artisans
2. 2 Cooks.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 3 Motor trucks, for transportation of sick, personnel, equipment, and rations.
3. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar (plus the necessary driver personnel).

(2) Three identical platoons as follows:

(a) Staff.

1. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Ass't. Surgeon.
3. 6 Medical non-commissioned officers.
4. 46 Litter bearers, including several artisans
2. 1 Motorcyclist on motorcycle with sidecar.
6. 1 Motor vehicle driver for motor truck.
7. 3 Cooks.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Motor truck for large field kitchen.

(3) Remarks.

(a) Three "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIEN" are designated to serve under each of the "KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNGEN".

(b) "KRANKENTRANSPORTABTEILUNGEN" are attached to the Medical Services of both GHQ and Army. The numbers so attached are not stated, but are presumed to vary on the basis of the size of the units being supported.

(c) It is believed that the "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIE" serve the purpose of a holding and casualty transfer unit, since they may be set up anywhere in the chain of evacuation behind divisions. They are frequently located at railheads, airfields, or water transport facilities. They receive casualties from field hospitals, the "HAUPTVERBANDPLATZ" or Main Dressing Station, and the "LEICHTVERWUNDETENSAMMELPLATZ" or Minor Casualty Collecting Point.

(d) The installation operated by the "KRANKENTRANSPORTKOMPANIEN" is known as a "KRANKENSAMMELSTELLE". These units ordinarily set up in pre-existing buildings and operate from there. Although the medical officer personnel is small, it is probable that these units can operate a small holding unit, or in combination can manage a fairly large holding unit. The presence of 3 cooks and 1 large field kitchen supports this probability. Additional medical personnel are available at all times from the "HEERES-SANITÄTSABTEILUNG" and the "ARMLEESANITÄTSABTEILUNG". Both of these units have a consulting staff for the purpose of furnishing additional medical service to GHQ and Army units.

p. "STAB einer KRIEGSHOSPITALBATTALION (mot)" - Staff of a War Hospital Battalion (motorized). T/O (War) No. 1304.

(1) Headquarters.

(a) Staff.

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1. 1 Medical Officer; Commander.
2. 1 Medical Officer, Adjutant (also Gas Officer)
3. 1 Paymaster.
4. 10 Medical non-commissioned officers and men, including:
 - 1 Bicyclist.
 - 1 Motorcyclist.
 - 3 Motor vehicle drivers.

(b) Equipment.

1. 1 Passenger vehicle.
2. 1 Motor bus.
3. 1 Motor truck for baggage.
4. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(2) Medical Personnel Reserve.

(a) Staff.

1. 27 Physicians.
2. 4 Dentists.
3. 4 Army pharmacists.
4. 2 Paymasters.
5. 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
6. 59 Medical non-commissioned officers.
7. 30 Medical enlisted men, including:
 - 3 motor vehicle drivers and various artisans.

(b) Equipment.

1. 2 Motor trucks, including 1 for large field kitchen.
2. 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(3) Field Chaplain's Section.

(a) Staff.

1. 8 Evangelist and 8 Catholic Chaplains.
2. 8 Evangelist and 8 Catholic soldiers as sextons.

(b) Equipment.

1. 8 Passenger vehicles with drivers.

(4) Remarks.

(a) The Medical Personnel Reserve should contain at least 17 specialists, including 8 surgeons, 2 roentgenologists, 2 internists, 1 bacteriologist, 1 otolaryngologist, 1 ophthalmologist, 1 dermatologist and 1 ophthologist. Increase of the number of physicians in the Personnel Reserve is prescribed for the training of Surgical Sections as Surgical Detachments.

(b) The staff of a War Hospital Battalion is attached to two War Hospitals, and two Minor Casualty War Hospitals.

g. T/O and E of a "KRIEGSLAZARETT (mot)" - War Hospital (motorized) - T/O (War) No. 1352.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 5 Medical officers, including:
 - 1 Senior Medical Officer.
 - 2 Station Medical Officers.
 - 2 Assistant Medical Officers.(1 also Gas Officer).

(b) 1 Army Pharmacist.

(c) 1 Paymaster.

(d) 12 Medical non-commissioned officers.

(e) 31 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade), including:

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- 8 Motor vehicle drivers.
- 2 Cocks and various artisans.
- (f) 7 Nurses:
 - 2 Operating room.
 - 5 General duty.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) 1 Passenger vehicle.
- (b) 2 Motor busses.
- (c) 4 Motor trucks.
- (d) 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(3) Remarks.

(a) Included among the five (5) Medical Officers are two (2) surgeons and one (1) specialist in Internal medicine.

(b) "KRIEGSLAZARETTE" are literally translated as War Hospitals, but apparently function in a manner similar to U.S. Army evacuation hospitals. Additional medical personnel to supplement the small number of regular medical officers is obtained from the staff or headquarters of the "KRIEGSLAZARETTABTEILUNG" as described above. The formation of a reserve group of medical officers to function in a small group of hospitals or installations is a common practice in the German Medical Service, and may be an attempt to conserve and utilize physicians to the greatest advantage. There is evidence that under a heavy load of casualties, some German hospital units have broken down because of lack of personnel. The number of medical officers in the Personnel Reserve of the "KRIEGSLAZARETTABTEILUNG" seem to be insufficient to staff the required four hospitals if all are being worked to capacity.

(c) "KRIEGSLAZARETTE" are assigned either to GHQ or Army Medical Detachments, "HEERESSANITÄTSABTEILUNGEN" and "ARMEE-SANITÄTSABTEILUNGEN" and are under GHQ or Army control.

(d) "KRIEGSLAZARETTE" receive patients principally from field hospitals and the casualty transfer companies operating the "KRANKENVERLEHRE". Since they act as an evacuation hospital, evacuable patients usually travel to "RESERVELAZARETTE" either by ambulance or hospital train.

(e) In some instances "KRIEGSLAZARETTE" in the GHQ Zone have assumed the functions of the General hospitals of the Heilm. In such instances they are usually called "RESERVEKRIEGSLAZARETTE".

r. T/O and E of a "LEICHTKRANKENKRIEGSLAZARETT" - Minor Casualty War Hospital (Motorized) - T/O (War) No. 1353.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 5 Medical Officers, including:
 - 1 Senior Medical Officer.
 - 2 Station Medical Officers.
 - 2 Assistant Medical Officers.
 - (1 also Gas Officer).
- (b) 1 Army Pharmacist.
- (c) 1 Paymaster.
- (d) 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
- (e) 12 Medical non-commissioned officers.
- (f) 14 Medical enlisted men (below NCO grade) including:
 - 5 Motor vehicle drivers.
 - 2 Cocks and miscellaneous artisans.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) 1 Passenger vehicle.
- (b) 1 Motor bus.
- (c) 1 Motor trucks.
- (d) 1 Motorcycle with sidecar.

(3) Remarks.

(a) The "LEICHTKRANKENKRIEGSLAZARETT" is operated in the same manner and under the same conditions as the "KRIEGSLAZARETT" but takes care of minor casualties only.

(b) Of the medical officers in the "LEICHTKRANKENKRIEGSLAZARETT", one (1) should be a surgeon, and one (1) a specialist in internal medicine.

s. T/O and E of "LAZARETTZUG" - Hospital Train (Ry)- T/O (War) No. 1371.

(1) Staff.

- (a) 1 Medical Officer, Senior Medical Officer.
- (b) 2 Medical Officers, Assistant Medical Officers.
- (c) 1 Paymaster.
- (d) 1 Medical Master Sergeant.
- (e) 9 Medical non-commissioned officers.
- (f) 21 Enlisted men, including:
 - 3 Cooks.
- (g) 2 Nurses, including:
 - 1 Operating room nurse.
 - 1 General duty nurse.

(2) Equipment.

(a) Hospital trains are made up using 2, 3, or 4 axle cars. For baggage, kitchen, food supplies, and housekeeping equipment, only the four axle cars are used.

(b) Composition of hospital train using only 2 and 3 axle cars.

- 1. 27 Enlisted men's hospital cars - 14 patients each.
- 2. 1 Officers' hospital car - 8 patients.
- 3. 2 cars for medical enlisted men.
- 4. 1 Senior medical officers' car for Senior Medical Officer and 2 nurses.
- 5. 1 Medical and administrative car for 2 assistant medical officers and 1 administrative officer.
- 6. 1 Operating room and pharmacy car.
- 7. 1 Baggage and housekeeping equipment car.
- 8. 1 Kitchen and kitchen supplies' car.
- (Train strength: 35 cars).
- 9. By inclusion of heating cars, only 25 enlisted men's hospital cars can be accommodated. Bed capacity is as follows:
 - a. Without heating cars - 386.
 - b. With heating cars - 358.

(c) Composition of a hospital train by use of 4 axle through-corridor cars is as follows:

- 1. 16 Enlisted men's hospital cars for 22 patients each.
- 2. 1 Officers' hospital car for 12 patients.
- 3. 1 Car for medical enlisted men for 20 men.
- 4. 1 Car for Senior Medical Officer, Nurses, Operating Room and Pharmacy.
- 5. 1 Medical and administrative car for the Assistant Medical Officers and Administrative Official.
- 6. 1 Baggage and housekeeping car.
- 7. 1 Kitchen and kitchen supplies' car.
- 8. 1 Heating car, only during heating periods.
- 9. Train strength, 22 or 23 cars.
- 10. Total bed capacity - 364.

S E C R E T

t. T/O and E of a "LEICHTKRANKENZUG" - Minor Casualties Train - T/O (War) No. 1376.

(1) Staff.

- a. 1 Medical Officer, Commander.
- b. 10 Medical non-commissioned officers.
- c. 12 Medical enlisted men, including 2 Cooks.

(2) Composition of Minor Casualties Train by use of 2 and 3 axle cars.

- a. 1 Baggage car.
- b. 22 Through-corridor cars, 3rd class for 38 men each.
- c. 3 Through-corridor cars, 2nd class, for 28 officers each.
- d. 1 Sleeping car, 3rd or 2nd class as billet accommodation for the medical personnel.
- e. 2 Heating cars only during heating periods.
- f. Total seating capacity: 920.

(3) Composition of Minor Casualties Train by use of vestibule cars or 4 axle through-corridor cars:

- a. 1 Baggage car.
- b. 14 Enlisted men's cars for 60 men each.
- c. 2 Cars for 42 officers each.
- d. 1 Sleeping car, 3rd or 2nd class for medical personnel.
- e. 1 Heating car only during heating periods.
- f. Total seating capacity: 924.

9. Additional medical intelligence material received in this office will be included in Medical Intelligence Summaries to be issued from time to time.

For the Chief Surgeon:

William A. Howard
WILLIAM A. HOWARD
Lt. Col., Medical Corps
Chief, Medical Intelligence Br.
Operations Division

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